

FRAGMENTA LEPIDOPTEROLOGICA.

By A. JEFFERIS TURNER, M.D., F.R.E.S.

*(Tabled before the Royal Society of Queensland 25th November, 1940.)***Fam. BOMBYCIDAE.**

PANACELA NYCTOPA Turn.

In describing this species I proposed for it the genus *Mallodeta* based on veins 3 and 4 arising separately in both wings. Examination of a series of one male and eight females shows that in two of the latter these veins are long-stalked on both sides as in *Panacela* Wlk. The species must therefore be referred to that genus, with which it corresponds otherwise, and the former genus must be dropped.

Fam. NOTODONTIDAE.**Subfam. Cnethocampinae.**

EPICOMA BARNARDI Luc.

♀. 44 mm. Head and thorax ochreous. Forewings pale ochreous, basal half sprinkled with dark fuscous; a dark fuscous discal mark at three-fifths, confluent with a broad sinuate dark fuscous line from three-fourths costa to three-fifths dorsum; a terminal dark fuscous fascia containing a series of pale ochreous marginal spots; cilia dark fuscous with a series of pale ochreous sub-basal dots. Hindwings dark fuscous with a series of pale ochreous oval terminal spots; cilia as forewings, but pale ochreous dots less developed.

This description is taken from a specimen in the Queensland Museum and should replace that given in Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1922, p. 368, which was drawn from females of *E. asbolina* mistakenly referred to this species.

Fam. LARENTIADAE.

POECILASTHENA FRAGILIS n.sp.

fragilis, frail.

♂ ♀. 25-30 mm. Head pale bluish-green; fillet white; face reddish-orange. Palpi minute; white. Antennae pale grey, towards base white, in male minutely ciliated. Thorax pale bluish-green. Abdomen white, sometimes tinged with pale bluish-green on dorsum. Legs white; anterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; pale bluish-green with numerous fine transverse rippled white lines, more distinct towards termen; a darker median bluish-green discal dot; costal edge whitish; cilia pale bluish-green, bases white. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; as forewings but without discal dot. The coloration is fugitive, worn examples being almost white; for which reason I have chosen a female as the type. It has been confused with *P. oceanias*, but may be distinguished by the discal dot and the disproportionately larger forewings, both these and the hindwings being without any yellowish or ochreous tinge.

New South Wales: Ebor in December. Victoria: Sale. Tasmania: Burnie; Zechan; Rosebery; Cradle Mt.; and Weldborough in January; seven specimens.

POECILASTHENA OCEANIAS Meyr.

Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1890, p. 816.

This was described from a single female taken at Albany. Seven female examples from Denmark (W. B. Barnard) correspond closely, but a male I took at Collie has a broader ochreous costal streak, the vertex of head brownish, and the antennae pale grey.

POECILASTHENA PISICOLOR n.sp.

pisicolor. pea-green.

♂. 22 mm. ♀. 25-28 mm. Head pale yellowish-green; fillet white; face reddish-orange. Palpi brown-whitish. Antennae whitish; ciliations in male one-third. Thorax pale yellowish-green. Abdomen whitish, dorsum greenish-tinged. Legs whitish; anterior pair pale brownish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, oblique; pale yellowish-green with very faint rippled transverse whitish lines; costal edge whitish; cilia whitish, bases pale yellowish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; colour and cilia as forewings. Differs from *P. oceanias* in the yellowish-green colour of the wings and the more pronounced yellow colour of the cilia.

West Australia: Albany and Busselton in February; Denmark in March and April; seven specimens. Type in Queensland Museum.

POECILASTHENA SCOLIOTA Meyr.

The peculiar rhombiform hindwings are confined to the male, in the female they are normally rounded.

West Australia: Busselton, Albany. Denmark.

Gen. AEPYLOPHA nov.

αιπυλοφος, high-crested.

Tongue present. Palpi long, porrect. Thorax with a high posterior crest. Tibiae with inner spurs twice as long as outer; posterior tibiae with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with areole single; 7 from areole connate with 8, 9, 10, which are stalked, 11 running into 12. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked, 12 anastomosing with cell to four-fifths. A derivative of *Chloroclystis*.

AEPYLOPHA THALASSIA n.sp.

θαλασσιος, sea-blue.

♀. 26 mm. Head green; collar pale ochreous-grey. Palpi two and a half; second joint long, green; terminal joint very short, ochreous-grey. Antennae grey. Thorax blue-green, crest green. Abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; blue-green with dark fuscous markings; a small triangular basal patch of darker blue-green partly outlined with dark fuscous; a large triangular spot on costa before middle, giving off two fine parallel dentate whitish lines to one-third dorsum; subapical area suffused with white; a fine dentate whitish subterminal line, preceded by twin dots on costa and above middle; a tornal dot; cilia green-whitish with fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; colour and cilia as forewings; slender fuscous antemedian and postmedian lines, the latter partly edged posteriorly with white, and with a strong median projection, traces of an interrupted terminal line towards apex and more distinctly near tornus.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine (Atherton Tableland) in February; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

GYMNOSCELIS PERPUSILLA n.sp.

perpusillus, very small.

♂ ♀. 12-14 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi one and a quarter; fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-fuscous sprinkled with fuscous. Legs whitish. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; 11 running into 12; ochreous-whitish with markings and slight irroration fuscous; costal dots at base, two-fifths, and three-fifths; a very slender outwardly curved sub-basal transverse line; an interrupted line from second costal dot to one-third dorsum; another from five-sixths costa to three-fourths dorsum; ill-defined fuscous suffusions at apex, on mid-termen, and on tornus; a terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia ochreous-whitish with obscure fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen excavated above and prominent below middle; as forewings but without sub-basal line; postmedian line flattened and slightly indented in middle.

Even smaller than *G. minima* and *G. acidna*, forewings narrower with termen more oblique, and markings much more slender.

North Queensland: Cairns in June. Queensland: Noosa in May; two specimens.

GYMNOSCELIS ISCHNOPHYLLA n.sp.

ισχροφυλλος, narrow-winged.

♂. 24 mm. Head grey; face fuscous. Palpi one and a quarter; fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax grey anteriorly; a transverse line including tegulae whitish; posteriorly fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings narrow, elongate, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen very oblique; 11 anastomosing with 12; whitish largely suffused with fuscous and grey; markings dark fuscous; a short dentate transverse sub-basal line joining an oblique streak from base of dorsum towards but not reaching a spot on costa at one-third; beneath and beyond this is a similar and nearly confluent spot, from which runs a fine sinuous line just beneath and parallel with the basal streak; a broad streak from before two-thirds costa towards mid-termen, acutely angled in mid-disc and continued as a fine wavy line to before tornus; closely following is a pale slender parallel line and a second line broader and dentate in costal half; a broad median streak from beyond this to midtermen, traversed by a whitish dentate subterminal line; interrupted on veins; cilia grey, towards apex fuscous, with slender whitish bars. Hindwings elongate, termen strongly rounded; as forewings but without sub-basal line; antemedian line slender, curved, interrupted before dorsum; postmedian broader and darker with strong prominence above middle; a whitish dentate subterminal line; broadly edged with fuscous anteriorly.

Similar in wing-shape to *G. tanaoptila*, but with very different markings.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine (Atherton Tableland) in May; one specimen.

GYMNOSCELIS SUBRUFATA Warr.

Novit. Zool. 1898, p. 24.

This species, which should be easily recognised by the reddish underside of both wings, is variable. I examined Warren's type which

came from Duaringa, at Tring, and have since captured two examples both from Brisbane. The first is a male taken at rest on a wooden gate on February 4th, 1908, the second a female taken in my residence on July 11th, 1940.

The forewings are whitish with diffused rippled transverse lines grey more or less tinged in parts with reddish and green; the basal patch is small and outlined with fuscous; there is a transverse fascia at one-third, pale reddish defined by fuscous lines in the male, but with anterior margin undefined in the female and posterior line broadly suffused; postmedian line from two-thirds costa obliquely outwards, straight but slightly rippled to about middle, there sharply angled and dentate to before tornus. Hindwings with sub-basal area except towards dorsum suffused with fuscous and pale reddish and edged by a fuscous line strongly projecting below middle.

CHLOROCLYSTIS DELOSTICHA n.sp.

δηλοστιχος, with distinct lines.

♀. 22 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey-whitish with a few dark fuscous scales. Palpi 1; dark fuscous, apex and a median band whitish. Antennae grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-grey with obscure transverse grey lines and dark fuscous markings; costal dots at one-sixth and one-third; two median dots, each obliquely anterior to one of these; two faint grey parallel transverse lines before middle; a very distinct postmedian line from two-thirds costa, nearly straight but slightly waved and slightly outwardly oblique to mid-dise, there angled inwards to three-fourths dorsum; a very slender sharply dentate subterminal white line preceded by dark fuscous beneath costa, opposite mid-termen, and above dorsum; a broad pale grey interrupted subterminal line; an interrupted dark fuscous terminal line; cilia pale grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; as forewings, postmedian line with a projection beneath middle.

Nearest *C. nigrilineata*, but larger and without any ochreous tinge; antemedian line of forewings indistinct, but postmedian dark and well defined, not indented.

Queensland: Brisbane in June and July; two specimens.

TEPHROCLYSTIA TORNOLOPIA n.sp.

τορνολοφος, with tornal crest.

♂. 16 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi 1; brownish. Antennae grey. Abdomen ochreous-grey with a fuscous transverse bar at one-fourth. Legs ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-whitish with fuscous irroration and markings; some costal strigulae; a pale sinuate subterminal fascia edged with fuscous, its anterior edge finely serrated; an obscure pale dentate submarginal line, preceded and followed by suffused fuscous lines; cilia grey with ochreous whitish bars. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; as forewings but markings ill defined except towards dorsum. Underside of hindwings in male with a large and dense subdorsal tuft of long hairs, fuscous in centre, ochreous-whitish on margin.

The type is not in very good condition, but the male should be easily recognised by the tufted hindwings.

North Queensland: Dunk Island in May; one specimen.

MICRODES DECORA n.sp.

decorus, comely.

♂. 20 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 4; fuscous. Antennae grey. Abdomen whitish densely suffused with fuscous on dorsum. Legs grey-whitish; anterior pair fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; fuscous with some whitish scales, disc except towards costa and termen suffused with ferruginous; an ill-defined whitish line angled outwards in middle from one-third costa to one-fourth dorsum, edged posteriorly by a dark line; an obscure dark transverse median line; a fine double whitish line from two-thirds costa to before tornus, slightly outwardly curved, edged anteriorly by fuscous and posteriorly by ferruginous suffusion; a well marked fine dentate whitish subterminal line, indented beneath costa; cilia whitish with obscure fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; grey; an outwardly curved double whitish transverse line at two-thirds; a finely dentate whitish submarginal line; cilia grey with whitish bars.

South Australia: Kingscote (Kangaroo Island) in May; one specimen received from Mr. F. M. Angel.

MICRODES PHRICOCROSSA Turn.

Proc. Lin. Soc. Tas. 1939, p. 67.

Owing to a confusion of specimens the description was inaccurate. It should have been based exclusively on a single worn female example in Coll. Goldfinch expanding 26 mm. (not 36 mm.). A redescription appears however to be unnecessary, for I am now of opinion, that the type is not distinct from *M. leptobrya* Turn. described before it on the same page.

EUPHYIA PERSIMILIS Turn.

New South Wales: Mt. Kosciusko, 5,000 feet. Victoria: Mt. St. Bernard, 5,000 feet; Mt. Buffalo. 4,000 feet. Tasmania: Cradle Mt., 2,000 feet. The last locality has not been previously recorded.

EUPHYIA CONFASCIATA Butl.

Examples of this species from Tasmania, where it is common, are usually readily distinguished from those from Eastern Australia. They are on the average smaller, the yellow tinge of the hindwings is paler, and the ground-colour of the forewings is fuscous without brownish tinge. Those who wish to give this race a name may call it *tasmaniensis*. I myself do not consider it worthy of a varietal name, for examples occur, which cannot be referred positively to either island or mainland except by inspection of the locality label.

Mr. W. B. Barnard captured four examples of a West Australian race at Denmark in March. These are even more distinct from both the preceding races in the absence of yellow or ochreous tinge in the hindwings, the forewings being fuscous and white. For these the name *occidentalis* would be appropriate.

EUPHYIA TRISSOPHRICA Turn.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic. 1903, p. 259.

E. leptophrica Turn. (Trans. Roy. Soc S.A., 1922, p 250) is a synonym.

New South Wales: Ebor; Barrington Tops; Mt. Kosciusko. Tasmania: Mt. Wellington; Bothwell; Cradle Mt., 2,000 feet.

EUPHYIA PTOCHOPIS TURN.

Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1906, p. 702.

E. trissocyma Turn. (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1922, p. 252) is a synonym.

New South Wales: Jervis Bay; Moruya. Victoria: Melbourne; Beaconsfield. Tasmania: Hobart; St. Helens.

EUPHYIA ACTINIPHA LOW.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1902, p. 248.

Mr. Geo. Lyell has sent me a specimen from Birchip, which had been identified as this species. We agree that it is a worn example of *E. epicteta* Turn. (Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1907, p. 633). Lower's type came from Broken Hill. A careful study of his description leaves little doubt that it also applies to an example of the same species.

XANTHORHOE CROCOTA TURN.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic. 1903, p. 261.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Geo. Lyell I have been able to re-examine the type of this species, which I described as a *Hydriomena crocota*. Its affinities appear to be with *Xanthorhoe*, and the antennae may be described as very shortly pectinate (1) rather than dentate. With this I received other examples showing that the species in variable in colour. The female in poor condition from Mt. Wellington, that was doubtfully referred to this species, is that of another species probably undescribed. *X. bituminea* Turn. (Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.) is undoubtedly the same as *X. crocota*. Of the two examples I had before me in describing this, one was a normal example, but the type a dark aberration. Since then I have taken a normal male at the same locality.

Fam. STERRHIDAE.

EOIS IODESMA MEYR.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1897, p. 376.

I believe *E. perdulcis* Turn. (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1926, p. 124) is a synonym.

EOIS DELOSTICTA TURN.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1922, p. 264.

This was described from a single female example. I have found three more, including one male, in the Barnard Collection, which is now in the Queensland Museum. The male has the dark fuscous dots on the body and wings more strongly developed, and two interrupted dentate pale fuscous subterminal lines on the forewings. Posterior legs in male long, slender, smooth, without spurs, tarsi as long as tibiae.

North Queensland: Cape York; Cairns. Queensland: Tweed Heads; Toowoomba.

EOIS LUCIDA n.sp.

lucidus, shining white.

♂. 14 mm. ♀. 17 mm. Head fuscous; fillet whitish. Palpi pale fuscous. Antennae whitish, towards apex grey; ciliations in male 1. Thorax and abdomen white. Legs whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen almost straight, oblique; shining white; five very pale grey rippled lines at one-third, middle, two-thirds, subterminal, and submarginal; a

terminal series of black dots; an occasional irregular black scale may be detected elsewhere, but no discal dot; cilia white. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings.

Not unlike *E. fucosa* Warr, but differs in the absence of any ochreous tinge, and by the marginal dots of the wings. Also in that species the male antennae are thicker with longer cilia (almost 2) arranged in tufts.

Queensland: Noosa in April; two specimens.

SCOPULA EPISTICTA n.sp.

ἐπιστικτός, dotted.

♂. 18 mm. Head white; face and palpi blackish. Antennae whitish, towards apex grey; in male with tufts of rather long ciliations (one and a half). Thorax and abdomen white, the former faintly ochreous-tinged. Legs whitish; posterior tibiae dilated, smooth, tarsi two-fifths. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; white with scarcely a trace of grey transverse lines; a few black scales near base above dorsum; a black discal dot at end of cell, preceded by another at origin of vein 2; postmedian line represented by minute black dots on veins, that on vein 5 displaced slightly inwards; a terminal series of black dots; cilia white. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; as forewings.

Very like *S. aleuritis* Turn. Distinguished by the blackish dots on wings and the male antennae. In that species they are evenly and moderately ciliated (1).

North Australia: Darwin in March; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

SCOPULA COENONA Turn.

The length of the posterior tarsi of the male is two-fifths not three-fifths as printed in my description (Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1907, p. 602).

STERRHA LEPTOCHYTA n.sp.

λεπτοχυτός, slightly suffused.

♂ ♀. 12-16 mm. Head fuscous; fillet white. Antennae pale grey; in male with tufts of rather long cilia (one and a half). Palpi very short, slender; pale grey. Thorax pale fuscous, in female sometimes almost whitish. Abdomen pale grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair pale grey; posterior pair without middle spurs and similar in both sexes. Forewings triangular, costa straight to two-thirds, thence strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish with faint grey suffusion, which leaves ill defined narrow transverse whitish fasciae at one-third, two-thirds, and five-sixths; a pale fuscous interrupted terminal line; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; as forewings.

A very small and fragile species with extremely indefinite markings.

North Australia: Darwin in October and May. North Queensland: Dunk Island in May. Queensland: Rockhampton in August; Yeppoon in September and October; Eidsvold; ten specimens. I suspect that the specimen from Duaringa identified by Meyrick as *E. plumboscriptaria* Christ. in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 376, is an example of this species.

STERRHA RELICTATA Wlk.

Cat. Brit. Mus. xxxv., p. 1629.

I am indebted to Mr. L. B. Prout for pointing out to me that *S. ooptera* Turn. is a synonym of this Indian species.

Gen. SOMATINA Gn.

Lep. x., p. 10.

Palpi short, appressed to and not or scarcely exceeding face. Antennae in male ciliated. Posterior tibiae in male dilated, smooth-scaled, grooved internally, containing a tuft of hair from base, and without spurs; in female normally developed and with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked and arising from well before angle of cell, 10 anastomosing with 11 and 9 to form a double areole, 11 from two-thirds. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 from middle or from above middle of cell, 6 and 7 separate, connate, or short-stalked.

An Indomalayan genus of small extent, represented in Australia by five species, of which one has not been recorded previously. It is a natural group, though there is some variety of structure in the species.

SOMATINA COSMOPHILA Meyr.

Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1887, p. 840.

Antennae of male slightly dentate with fascicles of cilia (1). Posterior tibiae and tuft long; tarsi one-fourth. Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate or short-stalked.

Queensland: Emerald; Toowoomba; Injune. New South Wales: Murrurundi; Newcastle; Sydney. Victoria: Kewell.

SOMATINA RUFIFASCIA Warr.

Novit. Zool. 1896, p. 379.

Unknown to me.

North Queensland: Cooktown.

SOMATINA MACULATA Warr.

Novit. Zool. 1898, p. 244. *S. sordida* Warr. *ibid*, p. 244.

♂ ♀. 30-32 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi whitish, posterior surface fuscous. Antennae pale grey; in male with fascicles of cilia (1). Thorax white. Abdomen whitish; sometimes with some ferruginous or fuscous scales or spots on dorsum. Legs white or whitish; posterior tibiae and tuft long, tarsi two-thirds, slender. Forewings triangular, costa in male straight to two-thirds, thence arched, in female evenly arched; whitish with very faint grey-whitish markings; a minute blackish discal dot; very slender median, postmedian, and subterminal lines; a submarginal shade with crenated posterior edge; a slender terminal line; frequently dorsal ends of lines and two subapical spots ferruginous-fuscous; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen moderately rounded; 7 arising separately from above angle of cell; discal dot, colour, and markings as forewings, but without ferruginous-fuscous additions.

Variable; the form without dark markings is *sordida* Warr.

North Queensland: Cape York; Townsville. Queensland: Duaringa; Eidsvold.

SOMATINA EURYMITRA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1926, p. 124.

Male unknown. Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate.

SOMATINA TURBATA Wlk.

Cat. Brit. Mus. xxiv., p. 1098. Hmps. Moths Ind. iii., p. 465.

♂ ♀. 40-42 mm. Head grey; face reddish-fuscous. Palpi fuscous-reddish; beneath ochreous. Antennae grey; in male with tufts of long cilia (3). Thorax pale grey sometimes slightly greenish-tinged. Abdomen pale grey; apex reddish-fuscous; tuft ochreous. Legs reddish-ochreous; posterior tibiae and tuft in male short, first tarsal joint equally dilated and nearly as long; pale ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to three-fourths, thence arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; pale grey; markings dark reddish-fuscous in male, paler in female; a narrow triangular patch containing pale striae on dorsum near base reaching to cell; discal spot lunate, oblique; terminal area except near costa dark, extending to termen beneath apex, this extension is cut by a whitish line, which borders the dark patch posteriorly, showing two strong teeth reaching termen in middle and between this and tornus respectively, its lower end incurved; a dark terminal line; cilia reddish-grey with whitish bars. Hindwings with an acute projecting angle on vein 4; 6 and 7 connate; grey minutely strigulated with whitish, in female reddish; a white discal dot at one-third on an obscure transverse dark line; a dark irregular dentate postmedian line; a whitish line from apex with an acute tooth reaching margin below middle, and a second nearly reaching it shortly beneath, ending on dorsum near tornus; the margin beyond this line except towards costa is grey; cilia as forewings. Underside wholly orange-ochreous.

North Queensland: Cape York in June, October, and November (W. B. Barnard). Also from Borneo, Malay Peninsula, and India.

Fam. GEOMETRIDAE.

CENOCHLORA QUIETA Luc.

C. quantilla Turn. (P.L.S. N.S.W. 1910, p. 574) was based on a single specimen from Townsville, differing from typical *C. quieta* in the absence of reddish discal dots and bases of cilia. An examination of a long series from Emerald, Brisbane, Rosewood, Toowoomba, Dalby, Bunya Mts., Injune, and Milmerran has shown that these differences are inconstant, and I now regard the latter name as a synonym.

EULOXIA MERACULA n.sp.

meraculus, pure, unmixed.

♀. 24 mm. Head green; fillet whitish; face dark reddish. Palpi 1; green. Thorax green. Abdomen green; towards apex mostly whitish. Legs grey; anterior coxae and middle and posterior tibiae green. Forewings triangular, costa scarcely arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; uniform bright green with somewhat of a yellowish tinge, cilia green. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; whitish-green; edges and cilia bright green.

Apparently near *E. ochthaula* Meyr. which I have not seen, but differs in the absence of any whitish or ochreous tinge on the costa of the forewings, and in the green palpi.

South Australia: Kingscote, Kangaroo Island, in April; one specimen received from Mr. F. M. Angel.

CHLOROCOMA IPOMOPSIS Low.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1892, p. 14.

Though I have not seen the type, a careful study of Lower's description has convinced me that *C. symbleta* Turn. (ibid. 1922. p. 273) is probably a synonym.

New South Wales: Adaminaby. South Australia: Mt. Lofty.

ULIOCNEMIS ELEGANS Warr.

Novit. Zool. 1899, p. 28; *cassidara* Pagen. Zoologica xxix., p. 153, nec Gn.

♂. 22-24 mm. ♀. 30-32 mm. Head green; fillet snow-white; face green, upper third and lower edge white. Tongue weak. Palpi in male 1, projecting slightly beyond face, terminal joint minute; in female 4, second joint very long, terminal joint one-half; green, lower surface white. Antennae white, pectinations in male 12, in female 6. near apex simple; grey tinged with green. Thorax white; patagia, bases and apices of tegulae, and two posterior dots green. Abdomen white with a pair of longitudinal green stripes. Legs white; anterior and middle pairs spotted with green; posterior tibiae with middle spurs short. Forewings triangular, costa straight to three-fourths, thence arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; bright green with white markings; a costal streak from one-fifth to four-fifths; antemedian line from one-fifth costa to two-fifths dorsum, angled outwards between veins 1 and 2; postmedian almost straight from four-fifths costa to tornus, slightly dentate beneath costa, sometimes connected with antemedian by a longitudinal line between veins 1 and 2; subterminal incurved from apex to termen between veins 1 and 2, thence again incurved and slightly dentate to tornus, connected with postmedian by three fine interneural lines above middle; termen slenderly white with sometimes two to five blackish dots; a white or whitish-brown tornal spot containing two transverse blackish lines; cilia green-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, tornus prominent; colour and cilia as forewings; a small narrow apical blotch anteriorly white, posteriorly whitish-brown mixed with blackish; from this runs a white line to termen above tornus; some discal strigulae and an irregular subterminal line white; a blackish dot on tornus.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and November; Kuranda. Also from New Guinea.

LOPHOTHORAX ALAMPODES Turn.

In the Proc. Roy. Soc. Q. 1939, p. 135, the derivation of the specific name is correctly given, but by an unfortunate misprint that name was incorrectly spelt *alamphodes*.

TERPNA LEPTERYTHRA n.sp.

λεπτερυθρος, faintly red.

♀. 28 mm. Head and thorax pale reddish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; pale reddish, at base white. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, near base reddish-tinged; apices of segments fuscous. Forewings triangular costa almost straight, apex pointed, termen rounded, oblique; very pale reddish; antemedian line at $\frac{1}{4}$, median discal dot, and postmedian line at $\frac{3}{4}$, pale

fuscous; pale reddish on costa to apex; terminal area grey; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, on tornus grey. Hindwings with dorsum long, termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but without antemedian line; cilia grey-whitish. Underside similar.

Victoria: Walpeup in March; one specimen received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has the type.

Fam. OENOCHROMIDAE.

Gen. AGLOSSOPHANES nov.

ἀγλωσσοφάνης, with no visible tongue.

Face smooth. Tongue absent. Palpi moderately long, porrect, thickened with rough scales. Antennae in male with short slender pectinations almost to apex. Thorax and abdomen slender; the former not hairy beneath. Femora smooth. Tarsi not spinulose. Forewings with areole present, 11 anastomosing strongly to form a double areole, 12 free. Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate, 12 approximated to cell to $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$. Type *A. pachygramma* Low.

One of the *Taxeotis* group, but not agreeing with any described genus, and specially characterised by the absence of the tongue.

AGLOSSOPHANES PACHYGRAMMA.

Epidesmia pachygramma Low. Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1893, p. 154.

Taxeotis pachygramma Turn. Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1929, p. 503.

Queensland: Milmerran; Injune. West Australia: Eucla (Lower).

AGLOSSOPHANES ADOXIMA n.sp.

ἀδοξιμος, inglorious.

♂ ♀. 19-21 mm. Head whitish on crown; face dark fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base whitish; pectinations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen pale grey sparsely sprinkled with fuscous. Legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; pale grey sprinkled with fuscous; a dark fuscous discal dot, sometimes obsolete; a faint whitish subterminal line, absent in female; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey.

Queensland: Milmerran in March; Injune in April; four specimens.

Fam. ARCTIADAE.

LAMBULA PHYLLODES Meyr.

Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1886, p. 699. Hmps. ii., p. 699, *nec* Turn.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Q. 1940, p. 52.

I am indebted to Mr. G. M. Goldfinch for sending me examples of this species. Though nearly allied to *L. obliquilinea* Hmps. it is certainly distinct. Both wings are paler and more ochreous than in that species. the hindwings have their apices more broadly rounded, and in the male a broadly suffused median streak of orange-ochreous androconia extends from near base to beyond middle on their upper surfaces.

New South Wales: Sydney; Bulli.

LAMBULA OBLIQUILINEA Hmps.

ii., p. 558, Pl. 35, f. 1. *L. phyllodes* Turn. ibid 1940, p. 58, *nec.* Meyr.

Queensland: Nambour; Brisbane; Mt. Tamborine; Macpherson Range (2,500-3,500 feet). New South Wales: Allyn River.

Gen. XANTHODULE.

The neururation of the forewings is incorrectly given in my revision. Vein 6 is separate, 7 and 8 stalked, 9 and 10 stalked, 11 free. This genus should precede *Philenora*, of which it is a derivative.

POLIODULE MELANOTRICHA n.sp.

μελανοτριχος, black-haired.

♂. 20 mm. Head and palpi blackish. Antennae blackish; pectinations in male 6. Thorax blackish; patagia yellow. Abdomen dark fuscous sprinkled with ochreous hairs; tuft ochreous. Legs blackish; apices of anterior coxae and of middle and posterior femora ochreous. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight, apex pointed. termen nearly straight, oblique; blackish with pale ochreous markings; an elongate basal subcostal spot; an irregular somewhat lunate spot on three-fifths costa; a small circular spot between this and dorsum; cilia blackish. Hindwings broad, termen gently rounded; yellow; a broad dark fuscous terminal band, sharply defined and twice indented; cilia fuscous.

West Australia: Westonia, near Perth (Mr. J. Angel); one specimen.

EUTANE MIDDLETONI n.sp.

♂ ♀. 28-30 mm. Head orange. Palpi and antennae dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous; patagia and a posterior spot orange. Abdomen yellow, bases of segments fuscous. Legs dark fuscous. Forewings sub-oval, costa gently arched, termen strongly oblique; deep yellow with dark fuscous markings; five rather narrow transverse fasciae; costal edge dark fuscous except between second and third fasciae; first fascia sub-basal, prolonged on costa and dorsum; second from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum, slightly bent outwards above middle; third from mid-costa to two-thirds dorsum, straight or slightly bent inwards, from it above middle runs a longitudinal line towards, but not always reaching second fascia; third from three-fourths costa to tornus, close to terminal edge and connected with it at middle and tornus; cilia yellow, on middle and tornus dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings; a broad fuscous terminal band, narrower towards tornus; cilia fuscous. Near *E. trimochla* Turn., but differing in many details.

New South Wales: Murrurundi in March; three specimens received from Dr. B. L. Middleton.

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Subfam. Acronyctinae.

Gen. CONOCRANA nov.

κωνοκρανος, with conical head.

Face with obtuse conical corneous process. Thorax with a large rounded posterior crest. Abdomen with dorsal crests on first four segments. Neururation normal. Allied to *Euplexia*.

CONOCRANA OCHTHERA n.sp.

ὄχθηρος, hummocky.

♀. 34 mm. Head white (palpi missing). Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous sprinkled with white. Abdomen grey; crests fuscous. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen rounded, slightly oblique; dark fuscous sprinkled with white; an oblique sub-basal white fascia sprinkled with dark fuscous; an irregular blackish interrupted line from one-sixth costa to one-third dorsum bounds this posteriorly; orbicular and reniform mostly white, narrowly edged with blackish, the former circular, the latter suboblong and larger; a suffused blackish streak from first line along fold and prolonged to termen above tornus; three confluent white tornal dots; second line from two-thirds costa to before tornal dots, blackish, posteriorly with acute dentations traversing a broad white subterminal line; a terminal series of fuscous lunules edged anteriorly with white; cilia fuscous barred with white. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-grey-whitish with pale fuscous discal dot, postmedian line. and terminal band; cilia pale fuscous with white bars.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in January; one specimen received from Mr. N. Geary.

Gen. PACHYTRIX nov.

παχυθριξ, shaggy-haired.

Tongue strong. Face clothed with rough hairs. Palpi moderate, ascending, not reaching vertex; second joint thickened and rough anteriorly, terminal joint moderate or short, smooth, obtuse. Antennae in male minutely ciliated. Thorax with small anterior and moderate posterior crests; beneath hairy. Abdomen clothed with long hairs especially laterally; a crest on first and sometimes on second segment. Forewings with 8 and 9 connate or stalked from areole. Hindwing neuration normal. Type *L. smaragdistis* Hmps. I was mistaken in attributing this species to *Syntheta* Turn. for it possesses a strong crest on the first abdominal segment. In the species described below the basal crest is small but distinct.

PACHYTRIX AXIA n.sp.

ἀξιος, worthy of esteem.

♂ ♀. 30-34 mm. Head white partly tinged with green. Palpi dark fuscous, inner surface and apex whitish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax black; patagia green, apices of scales white; bases of tegulae white; a V-shaped white central mark edged externally with green. Abdomen green. Legs black with white rings; external tuft on anterior tibiae white. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; green, sometimes yellowish-tinged in disc, with black and white markings; a short broad obtuse streak on costa from base, interrupted by green and with apex white-edged; a large basal white-edged spot sometimes continued by a short streak to antemedian line; antemedian white, slender, from one-fifth costa to one-third dorsum; a costal series of small black spots, which towards apex are separated by minute white dots; a large irregular triangular black spot, its apex on mid-dorsum, partly edged with white; between this and costa a short black streak containing two white dots; postmedian black, slender, from three-fifths costa outwards, bent at two-thirds transversely, in middle angled inwards to dorsal spot; a large white apical spot; an interrupted black terminal band

from this to tornus; cilia green, apices barred black and white. Hindwings with termen rounded; dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, apices partly whitish.

New South Wales: Ebor in February and March; three specimens received from Dr. B. L. Middleton.

NAMANGANA DITATATA Luc.

N. fulvescens Turn. is a synonym. This species has a small basal abdominal crest. The genus *Diplonephra* Turn. cannot be maintained.

Gen. EREMAULA nov.

ἐρημαυλος, inhabiting the desert.

Tongue well developed. Face not projecting; slightly rough-scaled. Palpi moderate, porrect; second joint exceeding face, shortly rough-haired; terminal joint minute. Thorax and abdomen slender and without crests, the latter smooth-scaled. Forewing with a weak forked median vein in cell; neuration otherwise normal. Hindwings with 5 weakly developed from below middle (two-fifths from 4).

EREMAULA PTILOPLEURA n.sp.

πιλοπλευρος, with feathered costa.

♀. 26 mm. Head and thorax pale grey. Palpi one and a half; pale grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen ochreous-brown; tuft grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey suffused with whitish, costa suffused with fuscous; a broad whitish streak from above middle at one-sixth to apex. its costal edge straight, its dorsal edge just before middle enclosing a grey dot in a small convexity, just after middle emitting two small projections, towards apex emitting a series of fine short whitish streaks; a short longitudinal whitish streak from base of dorsum; whole dorsal area suffused with whitish and traversed by slender neural and broader interneural fuscous streaks; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia grey with fine whitish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded and slightly excavated above middle; grey; cilia whitish with a sub-basal grey line.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in January; one specimen received from Mr. N. Geary.

Gen. DINOPRORA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1920, p. 153.

This genus differs from *Ompheletis* Hmps. in not having a central circular depression at the apex of the frontal prominence. I make *D. endesma* Low. the type, and to it I also refer *xerampelina* Turn., *plinthina* Hmps., and *staldosema* Turn.

DINOPRORA NYCTEREUTICA n.sp.

νυκτερευτικος, suited to the night.

♂ ♀. 28-32 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 1. terminal joint minute; fuscous, terminal joint and apex and lower surface of second joint pale grey. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male two-thirds. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa almost straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; fuscous; markings obscure,

dark fuscous; a sub-basal line from costa to fold; antemedian line at one-fourth, indented in middle; postmedian slender, dentate, outwardly curved, from three-fifths costa to three-fourths dorsum; orbicular faintly indicated by a pale dot, reniform by two short parallel transverse lines, or both absent; subterminal often absent, or indicated by a series of whitish ochreous dots, a similar terminal series, both these, when present, rest on a variably developed series of longitudinal lines running into termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish-grey; cilia grey, apices whitish.

West Australia: Tammin in October; eight specimens.

Subfam. Erastrinae.

PEPERITA EUTHYSTICHA n.sp.

εὐθυστικός, straight-lined.

♂ ♀. 16-18 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male pectinate (2). Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; fuscous with dark fuscous transverse lines; an incomplete sub-basal line; a narrow nearly straight whitish fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, edged with dark fuscous lines; orbicular obsolete; reniform large, 8-shaped, whitish outlined by dark fuscous and connected by lines with costa and dorsum; a wavy line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, edged posteriorly by a whitish shade; a fine interrupted whitish postmedian line; an interrupted terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; 5 approximated to 4 at origin; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Cairns, from larvae tunnelling mango tips (G. E. Stephens); two specimens, of which one is in the collection of the Queensland Agricultural Department.

HIMEROIS STEREOCROSSA n.sp.

στερεοκροσός, straight-edged.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head yellow. Palpi 1 fuscous. Antennae fuscous; ciliations in male minute. Thorax fuscous; patagia, apices of tegulae, and a posterior spot yellow. Abdomen ochreous densely sprinkled with fuscous. Legs fuscous; posterior pair pale ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; yellow with fuscous markings; a short basal costal streak; a narrow terminal fascia with straight anterior edge; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; dark grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba in November; Talwood in November and April; Injune in January and April; six specimens.

Subfam. Sarrhothripinae.

CALATHUSA GLAUCOPASTA n.sp.

γλαυκοπάστος, sprinkled with green.

♂. 30 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi exceeding vertex, terminal joint one-third; whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. bristles 3. Thorax fuscous; patagia greenish-tinged; tegulae mixed with white. Abdomen grey partly suffused with whitish. Legs grey mixed with whitish, tarsi fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings moderately broad, triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen not oblique, rounded beneath, wavy; grey suffused

with whitish and sprinkled with fuscous, brown, and green scales; markings dark fuscous; a small basal patch with an acute posterior projection; an outwardly curved line from one-fifth costa to one-third dorsum; between these is a white patch lightly sprinkled with green, a faint wavy outwardly curved median shade; postmedian from two-thirds costa to before tornus, with a rounded subcostal prominence, excavated beneath this, bent inwards and wavy below middle, a longitudinal median streak connects these lines; above this orbicular and reniform are slenderly outlined and grey-centred, the latter followed by a pale brown spot, a strong acutely dentate white subterminal line, cut by an irregular dark streak from beneath apex, and preceded by a fuscous edge and green suffusion; a dentate submarginal line; cilia pale grey, with slender dark fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish with a broad fuscous terminal band, preceded by a slender line, not reaching tornus; cilia whitish. Very distinct, but nearest *G. polyplecta* Turn.

Queensland: Tweed Heads (Burleigh) in September; one specimen.

CALATHUSA MARITIMA n.sp.

maritimus, frequenting the sea coast.

♂ ♀. 26-30 mm. Head and thorax grey with a few whitish scales; face smooth, naked, surrounded by a circular rim of scales. Palpi slightly over 1, terminal joint very short; whitish-grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1, bristles 2. Abdomen pale grey, base white. Legs grey sprinkled with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa straight to two-thirds, thence arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole; grey finely sprinkled with white, in male sometimes with whitish suffusion in disc, lines slender, fuscous, ante-median at one-third, strongly waved; a median transverse shade; post-median at two-thirds, angled outwards above middle; some longitudinal fuscous streaks in terminal area; a submarginal fuscous line; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish or grey-whitish; cilia whitish. The curious facial structure is found in other species of the genus.

North Queensland: Palm Island in May; Lindeman Island in September. Queensland: Noosa in October and April. Common in the last locality.

Subfam. Acontianae.

EARIAS LUTEOLARIA Hmps.

Mr. A. R. Brimblecombe has bred this species from larvae feeding in pods of *Sterculia quadrifolia*.

Gen. *ELIGMA* Hb.

This genus should be transferred to the Acontianae next to *Cacyparis* Wlk.

Subfam. Ophiderinae.

CRIOA PERSPICUA n.sp.

perspicuus, clearly marked.

♂ ♀. 22-30 mm. Head fuscous sprinkled with whitish; face with rounded prominence. Palpi 2; fuscous, beneath white nearly to apex of second joint. Antennae fuscous; in male shortly ciliated (1). Thorax

with an expansile median crest; fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen whitish-grey; a flat crest on first segment dark fuscous. Legs white sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex pointed, termen obliquely rounded; grey sprinkled with fuscous and towards termen suffused with pale brownish; a broad white streak from base to middle reaching on costa to one-fifth, sharply limited beneath by fold, apex obtuse, limited by a dark fuscous line except on costa; a slender fuscous line on vein 1; a large bilobate spot in terminal area outlined with dark fuscous, anteriorly conical, posteriorly incised, its interior mostly grey, but with a small white anterior dot; an inwardly curved line from anterior end of spot towards dorsum, sometimes confluent with margin of streak; a white streak from spot to apex; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous with whitish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly wavy; ochreous-whitish; a narrow suffused whitish terminal band; cilia white.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in October and November; four specimens received from Mr. N. Geary.

CRIOA ALBIFUSA n.sp.

albifusus, suffused with white.

♀. 30-33 mm. Head grey; face with rounded prominence. Palpi one and a half; grey. Antennae grey. Thorax with a dense posterior crest; grey; apex of crest fuscous, tegulae white sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey with some fuscous irroration and white suffusion; a sharply defined white mark from base of costa to one-third dorsum; central and costal parts of disc suffused with white; orbicular represented by a minute fuscous dot; reniform incompletely outlined with fuscous and with a central fuscous strigula; postmedian lines fuscous, slender, sinuate, from two-thirds dorsum not reaching costa; a blackish spot above tornus; subterminal line slender, dentate, more or less thickened and blackish towards costa; an oblique blackish apical wedge; a terminal series of fuscous lunules outlined with whitish posteriorly; cilia whitish-grey with fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish with a broad fuscous terminal band; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in February; two specimens received from Mr. N. Geary.

CRYSPIRORA TRANSVERSILINEA n.sp.

transversilineus, with transverse lines.

♀. 26-28 mm. Head and thorax fuscous sprinkled with whitish-grey; face with an acute wedge-shaped prominence. Palpi two and a half; fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs fuscous sprinkled, and tarsi ringed, with whitish; posterior pair mostly whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex subrectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; grey with fuscous irroration and dark fuscous lines; an incomplete sub-basal line; a line at one-third, transverse, slightly wavy, sometimes obsolete; a transverse line from two-fifths costa to mid-dorsum, sometimes double; another from mid-costa to two-thirds dorsum, wavy; a large transverse median spot, varying in form, outlined with dark fuscous; subterminal slender, transverse; followed by a roughly parallel

line from apex to tornus; a finely crenulate terminal line enclosing narrow whitish terminal lunules; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; white; a narrow well-defined fuscous median band; cilia white.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in November and December; two specimens received from Mr. N. Geary.

BARYPHANES MICROSPILA n.sp.

μικροσπιλος, with small spots.

♂. 40 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Antennae ochreous-brown; in male dentate with paired lateral tufts of short cilia. Abdomen whitish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous; tuft fuscous. Legs fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex acute, termen obliquely rounded, sinuate beneath apex; fuscous; two brown-whitish dots, outlined with dark fuscous, beneath costa, at one-fourth and middle; a dark postmedian line faintly indicated; a more distinct interrupted dentate subterminal line; cilia fuscous mixed with crimson, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; towards termen sprinkled with fuscous; cilia grey-whitish.

West Australia: Ravenswood, near Perth, in June (M. J. Angel); one specimen.

Fam. LASIOCAMPIDAE.

PORELA CERAUNIAS n.sp.

κεραυνιας, thunderstruck.

♂. 47 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, beneath brown-whitish. Antennae whitish; pectinations in male 10, fuscous. Thorax brown-whitish with some median fuscous suffusion. Abdomen fuscous-brown; posterior margins of terminal segments and tuft brown-whitish. Legs brown-whitish; tarsi fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; brown-whitish with dark brown markings; a short median streak from base, sometimes blackish; costal and dorsal areas brownish-suffused; a whitish streak above middle from near base to one-third ending in a discal dot; from this a dark brown streak with two finer streaks above it, all ending on postmedian line; a slender sharply dentate postmedian line from two-thirds costa, at first transverse, bent inwards below middle, thence no longer dentate, but inwardly oblique to one-third dorsum; a short dark brown oblique streak from apex; a small blackish spot on tornus; terminal area grey-suffused with two or three very fine short longitudinal blackish lines; cilia whitish with dark brown bars, which extend inwards as lines on veins. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; brown with suffused paler median and terminal lines; cilia as forewings.

West Australia: Ravenswood, near Perth, in July (Mr. J. Angel); two specimens.

Fam. LIMACODIDAE.

Gen. ANAPAEA Wlk.

In my revision of this genus in Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1926, p. 450, I recognised one species only. The study of further material has convinced me that what I then regarded as geographical races are really two distinct species, which need to be described separately.

ANAPAEA DENOTATA Wlk.

Cat. Brit. Mus. xxxii., p. 474.

♂. 18-23 mm. ♀. 28-30 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown partly mixed with pale ochreous; face and palpi mostly pale ochreous. Abdomen reddish-brown; towards apex pale ochreous. Forewings narrowly oval-triangular, apex broadly rounded, termen as long as or longer than dorsum, very obliquely rounded; reddish-brown, darker in male; a whitish transverse stria near base, partly obsolete in female; a series of three dark spots outlined with ochreous between mid-dorsum and cell, in female less distinct; a grey costal suffusion containing three dark dots beneath costa beyond middle, in female less distinct and the grey suffusion replaced by pale ochreous; apex suffused with grey in male, with pale ochreous in female; slender median and postmedian lines, grey in male, pale ochreous in female; a grey submarginal line, broad towards costa, prolonged to tornus by three whitish dots; cilia pale ochreous with brown bars. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous-brown in male, ochreous in female; cilia in male as forewings, in female wholly ochreous.

North Australia: Darwin; Katherine. North Queensland: Townsville. Queensland: Brisbane; Tweed Heads. Larvae on the Weeping Fig *Ficus benjaminea* (F. H. Taylor). Walker's type was from Moreton Bay.

ANAPAEA TRIGONA n.sp.

τριγωνος, three-cornered.

♂. 26-32 mm. ♀. 35 mm. Head and palpi ochreous; vertex sometimes grey with reddish-brown centre. Thorax reddish-brown; tegulae whitish sometimes mixed with grey. Abdomen reddish-brown; tuft whitish. Forewings triangular, apex rounded-rectangular, termen as long as or shorter than dorsum, slightly rounded, moderately oblique; pale brownish-ochreous partly suffused with grey, or sometimes reddish-brown with grey suffusion on costa; three reddish-brown spots partly outlined with whitish in a line from dorsum beyond middle to cell; subterminal and submarginal lines grey, obscure; cilia whitish, apices grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; pale ochreous, or sometimes reddish-ochreous; cilia whitish, apices sometimes grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba; Dalby; Goondiwindi. New South Wales: Ebor; Murrurundi; Sydney; Mittagong; Jarvis Bay. Victoria: Melbourne; Sea Lake. West Australia: Perth.

SUSICA BARYMORPHIA n.sp.

βαρυμορφος, heavily built.

♂. 38 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in male 5, becoming gradually shorter towards apex and ceasing at three-fourths. Abdomen brown-whitish. Legs whitish-grey; middle and posterior tarsi dark fuscous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; dark grey, towards base with brownish suffusion and a few scattered fuscous scales; a dark fuscous discal spot at two-thirds; cilia dark grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; basal and dorsal areas white; a large grey-brown terminal blotch; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine (Atherton Tableland) in January; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

SUSICA IDIOMORPHA n.sp.

ιδιομορφος, of peculiar shape.

♀. 35 mm. Head dark brown. Palpi 1; reddish-brown. Thorax dark brown; bases of tegulae pale yellow. Abdomen brown, towards apex ochreous. Legs brownish-ochreous. Forewings strongly dilated between base and middle, thence triangularly constricted, costa strongly sinuate, apex obtusely pointed, termen slightly rounded, very oblique, as long as dorsum, dorsum rounded; brown; costal edge orange-ochreous; a pale yellow blotch occupying costal half of base and connected by a line above middle with a yellowish suffusion in terminal area; two strongly oblique dark brown lines; first from two-thirds costa, at first outwardly oblique, but soon acutely angled and sinuate to one-third dorsum; second from five-sixths costa, at first transverse, but soon curved and nearly straight to two-thirds dorsum; cilia brown. Hindwings rather narrow, termen rounded; pale ochreous suffused with brown towards dorsum; cilia concolorous.

Probably protectively coloured to resemble a withered leaf. Its peculiar shape suggests that further material may justify the formation of a new genus.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Fam. COSSIDAE.

Gen. SYMPYCNODES Turn.

This genus is a derivative from *Xyleutes*, from which it differs in the median vein of forewings being unbranched, so that there is no median cell. In the hindwings the median vein either divides shortly before the end of the cell, or its lower branch fails to chitinise, leaving it a single vein. This variation is found in both species.

SYMPYCNODES TRIGONOCOSMA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1932, p. 195.

I have a second example from the Bunya Mts. (3,500 feet) in March.

SYMPYCNODES RHAPTODES n.sp.

ραπτωδης, embroidered.

♂ ♀. 36-46 mm. Head and thorax fuscous or grey. Antennae grey; antennal pectinations in male 3, apical half simple. Abdomen grey. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale grey with very numerous dark fuscous strigulae closely and generally distributed; a discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

New South Wales: Nambucca Heads in February; Mittagong in January; four specimens.

Fam. THYRIDIDAE.

STRIGLINA ACROCYPHA n.sp.

ακροκυφος, with apical hook.

♂. 28 mm. Head whitish-grey. Palpi ascending, slightly over 1, terminal joint very short; whitish-grey. Antennae whitish-grey; cilia-tions in male minute. Thorax white; patagia whitish-grey. Abdomen and legs white. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex acute, slightly produced, termen rounded, sinuate beneath apex,

scarcely oblique; white; a slightly sinuate brownish-ochreous line from three-fourths costa to two-thirds dorsum, shortly extended to form a small costal mark; a few ochreous strigulae in terminal area; a minute blackish subapical dot; cilia white. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; a very slender transverse ochreous line at one-third, followed by several faint lines and strigulae; cilia white. Underside of forewings with a brownish-ochreous postmedian fascia.

♀. 34 mm. Head, palpi, abdomen, and legs yellowish. Wings yellow; lines as in male, but with an additional line on forewings from costal mark to termen at one-fourth (indicated on undersurface in male), and with more numerous lines and strigulae. How far these differences are sexual or varietal is uncertain.

Queensland: Macpherson Range in January; two specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

RHODONEURA HYPOSTILPNA n.sp.

ὄπoστιλπνοc, glittering beneath.

♂. 24 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi brown, terminal joint fuscous. Antennae whitish-ochreous annulated with pale fuscous. Thorax ochreous-whitish; patagia fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish sprinkled with grey. Legs, anterior pair fuscous; middle pair brownish; tarsi of both fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to just before apex, where it is strongly arched, apex acute, termen sinuate beneath apex, obtusely bent on vein 3, oblique; whitish finely reticulated, and costa strigulated, with fuscous-brown; in this network several transverse lines can be distinguished; first at one-fourth; second at one-third, double, approximated or confluent in disc diverging towards margins; third from two-thirds costa to tornus, single on costa but dividing shortly beneath into two parallel lines; a Y-shaped mark from costa before apex to termen; cilia brown, apices fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly bowed on vein 3; colour and reticulation as forewings; some fuscous suffusion at apex, cilia as forewings. Underside of forewings with a slender black line from near base on upper margin of cell, giving off from its base a shorter but somewhat thicker line, both interrupted by glittering points of brilliant metallic reflections; fine blackish lines on bases of veins 7, 8, 9, 10 spangled at bases only. These recall similar but differently arranged markings of *R. submicans* Warr. (*crypsilitha* Turn.).

Queensland: Noosa in April; one specimen.

Fam. PHYCITIDAE.

PARAMATTA ENSIFERELLA MEYR.

Macrochilota araeosticha Turn. is a synonym.

New South Wales: Ben Lomond (4,500 feet). Victoria: Melbourne; Castlemaine.

TYLOCHARES PROLEUCA LOW.

T. hemichionea Turn. is a synonym.

North Queensland: Cairns; Townsville. Queensland: Caloundra; Brisbane. New South Wales: Deniliquin.

Fam. GALLERIADAE.

Gen. MECISTOPHYLLA Turn.

My definition of this genus (Proc. Roy. Soc. Q. 1936, p. 61) requires some amendment. In the female veins 4 and 5 of the forewings are stalked, and 6 may be either connate or stalked with 7, 8, 9. It should also be noted that the thorax has a posterior crest..

MECISTOPHYLLA STENOPEPLA Turn.

I have received two females taken by Mr. W. B. Barnard at Injune in March.

MECISTOPHYLLA AMECHANICA n.sp.

ἀμηχανικός, simple.

♀. 22-24 mm. Head and thorax whitish sprinkled with fuscous or wholly fuscous. Palpi in female 5; fuscous. Antennae and abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings very narrow, costa strongly arched, apex pointed, termen extremely oblique; grey with some fuscous irroration; a blackish discal spot beyond middle, sometimes surrounded by whitish suffusion; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey with whitish points. Hindwings with termen nearly straight, apex pointed; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Injune in November and April; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

Gen. DINOPELEURA nov.

δινοπλευρος, with rounded costa.

Face with strong anterior tuft of scales. Tongue and maxillary palpi absent. Labial palpi in male very short, in female long. Thorax without crest. Forewings in female with cell long ($\frac{3}{2}$); 2 from $\frac{3}{2}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 long-stalked, 6 separate, 7 and 8 stalked. 9 absent, 10 and 11 separate. Hindwings with cell closed, discocellulars sharply angled inwards, 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5 absent, 7 anastomosing with 12 for more than half its length.

Nearly allied to *Mecistophylla*.

DINOPELEURA LINEATA n.sp.

lineatus, streaked.

♀. 28-32 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi 6; grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey, towards apex grey-whitish. Legs whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey with some dark fuscous and whitish irroration; veins outlined by fine blackish lines; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

Queensland: Injune in November and March; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

Fam. CRAMBIDAE.

PLATYTES BIANGULARIS n.sp.

biangularis, two-cornered.

♂. 42-43 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; whitish-brown. Antennae brown-whitish. Abdomen brown-whitish. Legs whitish. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex rectangular, termen straight to vein 4, there bent at a right angle, thence

very strongly oblique to tornus; whitish-brown sparsely sprinkled with fuscous, postmedian dorsal area suffused with grey-whitish; a faint fuscous line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a similar line from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa, curved inwards and sinuate to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; cilia grey-whitish, above angle with fuscous apices. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; brown-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

Allied to *P. idioptila* Turn. I suspect that both are internal feeders.

Queensland: Injune in October; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

TALIS COTYLOPHORA n.sp.

κοτυλοφορος, carrying a saucer.

♂ ♀. 24-25 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Palpi 6; grey, lower surface white. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 1. Abdomen whitish or whitish-grey. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique; brownish-grey; a slender white curved median line from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, its concavity on costal side filled with fuscous; a fuscous costal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; a short white median streak from base, some fuscous irroration in continuation of this and also forming lines between veins in terminal area; a very slender white submarginal line from apex to tornus; a fuscous apical suffusion edged posteriorly with white; some blackish dots on termen towards tornus; cilia leaden-grey with a white median line. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; pale grey; cilia whitish.

West Australia: Denmark in March and April; six specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

TALIS HAGNODES n.sp.

άγνωδης, unmarked.

♂ ♀. 26-32 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-ochreous. Palpi 9; whitish-grey. Antennae pale grey; in male serrate and minutely ciliated. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs pale grey. Forewings sub-oblong, dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex subrectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique; pale brownish-ochreous with some sparsely scattered fuscous scales; some minute blackish dots between veins on termen; cilia whitish with a grey median line. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish.

West Australia: Albany in February; Denmark in March; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

TALIS ATACTA n.sp.

άτακτος, confusedly marked.

♂. 26 mm. Head fuscous-brown. Palpi 4; fuscous-brown, lower surface except apex whitish. Antennae fuscous; basal joint white. Thorax fuscous-brown with a pair of white longitudinal lines behind patagia. Abdomen ochreous-brown. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae except apex whitish. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa incurved, apex pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique; fuscous-brown with white markings; a line from base along fold to $\frac{1}{3}$, there acutely angled inwards, outwards, and again inwards to mid-dorsum; a short subdorsal line beyond this; a broader subcostal line from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, curved to approach

costa at each end; a stout oblique line from $\frac{2}{3}$ disc to tornus; a slender line from apex to termen above tornus; angled inwards and denticulate; cilia fuscous, bases barred with white. Hindwings with termen sinuate; dark grey; cilia grey.

South Australia: Port Lincoln in January (N. B. Tindale); one specimen received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has the type.

TALIS PERIPEUCES n.sp.

περιπευκης, sharp.

♂. 20-23 mm. Head and thorax pale brown. Palpi 8; grey. lower surface except apex white. Antennae pale grey; pectinations in male 1. Abdomen whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa nearly straight, apex acute, termen sinuate, scarcely oblique; brownish-grey partly suffused with white and partly sprinkled with fuscous; a white streak from base to near apex, its costal edge pale ochreous-brown; on lower edge of this a fuscous line; a blackish dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; dorsal area white with fuscous irroration and some pale ochreous streaks on veins; a pale ochreous subterminal line separated by a narrow white edge from a dark fuscous submarginal line; a white terminal line containing some triangular blackish dots; cilia grey with a whitish median line. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish; cilia whitish.

Nearest *T. invalidella*, which it approaches in shape of forewings.

West Australia: Albany in March; six specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

Fam. **SCHOENOBIAEAE.**

The genus *Chionobosca* Turn., described as one of the *Crambidae*, rightly belongs to this family. In neuration it agrees with *Schoenobius*, but differs in the sharply conical frontal process.

Gen. **STYPHLOLEPIS** Hmps.

This entirely Australian genus is remarkable for the large size of all its species, which without exception are internal feeders. Mr. W. B. Barnard bred about fifty specimens of *S. agenor* Turn. from a single log of *Capparis* sp.

STYPHLOLEPIS LEUCOSTICTA Hmps.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9). iv., p. 318 (1919).

♂. 50 mm. Head pale red. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous-brown, white, except terminal joint, beneath. Antennae grey, extreme base white. Thorax grey-brown with a central pale red streak behind patagia. Abdomen grey-brown. Legs white; internal surface of anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to middle, thence sinuate, apex acute, slightly produced, termen bisinuate, oblique; 6 and 7 separate; pale grey suffused with reddish except towards costa and termen; a snow-white circular sub-basal spot slightly below middle; a fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved; a fuscous discal dot beneath costa beyond middle; a fuscous line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, very slightly sinuate; cilia dark fuscous with a white dot above tornus. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; terminal area grey with a fine fuscous subterminal line; cilia grey, on tornus and termen white.

Queensland: Injune in February; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. North-West Australia: Roeburne; Sherlock River.

STYPHLOLEPIS ERYTHROCOSMA n.sp.

έρυθροκοσμος, decorated with red.

♂ ♀. 35-40 mm. Head pale red. Palpi in male $3\frac{1}{2}$, in female 4; fuscous, beneath white except terminal joint. Antennae fuscous. Thorax grey with broad red median streak. Abdomen pale grey. Legs white; internal surface of anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex subrectangular, termen strongly bowed on vein 3; 6 and 7 separate; grey sparsely sprinkled with fuscous; an obscure discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$; a faint fuscous line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, outwardly curved above middle, beneath straight; cilia fuscous. apices white. Hindwings with termen rounded; white with a large grey apical blotch; cilia fuscous, on tornus and dorsum white.

Queensland: Injune in November and January; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

STYPHLOLEPIS DELOPASTA n.sp.

δηλοπαστος, distinctly sprinkled.

♂. 32-36 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi 5; whitish-grey, beneath white towards base. Antennae, abdomen, and legs whitish-grey. Forewings narrow, elongate, costa straight to near apex, slightly incurved before apex, apex rectangular, termen rounded, oblique; 6 and 7 short-stalked; whitish-grey sparsely but uniformly sprinkled with blackish; cilia fuscous. apices white. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, grey-whitish; cilia whitish with faint grey median line.

Queensland: Injune in November and December; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

Fam. PYRALIDAE.

GAUNA FULIGINOSA n.sp.

fuliginosus, dark.

♀. 27 mm. Head and thorax whitish with slight fuscous irroration; pectus white. Palpi two and a half, terminal joint short; fuscous, lower surface except apex white. Maxillary palpi filiform. Abdomen dark fuscous, apices of segments white. Legs fuscous sprinkled with white. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight, apex nearly rectangular, termen rounded, slightly oblique; dark fuscous sprinkled and suffused with white leaving dark markings; a transverse sub-basal line; second line at one-third, closely followed by a parallel line; median area mostly whitish with a subcostal discal mark beyond middle; a fourth line from three-fourths costa to tornus, edged whitish posteriorly; terminal area mostly fuscous; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; 7 anastomosing with 12 almost to margin; fuscous; cilia white, bases fuscous.

New South Wales: Murrurundi in December; one specimen received from Dr. B. L. Middleton.

Gen. ECNOMONEURA nov.

εκνομονευρος, unusually veined.

Face with rounded prominence. Tongue well developed. Labial palpi moderately long, ascending, appressed to face. rather stout, smooth-scaled; terminal joint as stout as second, short, with rounded apex. Maxillary palpi short, rather stout, obtuse. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 3 approximated to 4 and 5, which are connate from

angle, 6 from near upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked from angle, 10 absent, 11 from shortly before angle. Hindwings with cell long (about three-fifths); 2 from four-fifths, 3 and 4 connate, 5 absent, 6 from upper angle, 7 anastomosing with 12 soon after its origin and for some distance.

Not near any other genus, and especially characterised by the absence of 10 in the forewing (probably coalesced with 9) and 5 of hindwing (probably coalesced with 4).

ECNOMONEURA SPHAEROTROPHA n.sp.

σφαιροτροφος, nourished inside a ball.

♂ ♀. 30-34 mm. Head whitish, in female pale grey. Palpi pale grey. Antennae fuscous. Thorax grey sprinkled with fuscous, in centre blackish. Abdomen grey sprinkled with white; a basal spot blackish; underside white. Legs white sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair fuscous with white rings; middle tibiae with a subterminal blackish ring. Forewings rather narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen in male nearly straight, in female strongly sinuate; grey sprinkled with fuscous; markings dark fuscous; a strong oblique line from one-fourth costa to one-third dorsum; a short median transverse mark in disc beneath costa; a bisinuate line from costa before apex to three-fourths dorsum, closely followed by a less distinct and sometimes interrupted parallel line; a submarginal line; cilia grey. Hindwings broad, termen gently rounded; white; a slight apical fuscous suffusion; a fuscous terminal line not reaching tornus; cilia white with a fuscous sub-basal line.

Queensland: Cunnamulla in September; five specimens received from Mr. N. Geary, who obtained them from larvae feeding in galls, locally known as "bloodwood apples," produced by a coccid, which Mr. Brimblecombe has identified as *Cystococcus pomiformis*, on the desert bloodwood, *Eucalyptus terminalis*.

I am indebted to Mr. Geary for the following notes. This gall is found on the small branches of the bloodwood growing in the Cunnamulla district. The gall grows in some cases as large as a cricket ball, but the average size is that of a billiard ball. The outer coat is very rough and hard. This is lined internally with a soft white coating about a quarter of an inch thick resembling the inner coating of a coconut. At its upper end is a minute opening. The cavity is partly filled by the coccid, which appears to be a bag of fluid about half an inch thick (but varying according to the size of the gall). It is attached at both ends, the head being at the base and the sharp point of the tail in the small opening at the top. On the side of some of the mature galls there was a round hole from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in diameter. When these galls were opened they were found to contain the larvae of a moth, sometimes as many as eight in one gall. These larvae consume the soft inner lining of the gall, and pupate in the cavity among excreta and silken web.

Cunnamulla is situated in the arid plains of Western Queensland, where protection from drought is a cardinal necessity of insect life. This species has solved that problem admirably.

HERCULIA DECOLORALIS Led.

Larvae feeding on *Loranthus* (Mr. H. Hacker).

Fam. PYRAUSTIDAE.

DIATHRAUSTODES METALLOSTICHA n.sp.

μεταλλοστιχος, with metallic lines.

♀. 18 mm. Head white. Palpi grey; base and extreme apex white. Antennae grey. Thorax white; apices of tegulae yellowish. Abdomen whitish; base of dorsum yellowish. Legs whitish; anterior pair with dark fuscous rings. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa almost straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; white; a broad grey costal streak ceasing abruptly before apex; an orange-yellow streak edged with fuscous from one-fourth dorsum very obliquely outwards to middle of disc; a narrow orange-yellow terminal band edged with fuscous anteriorly, connected by an orange-yellow fuscous-edged line with costal streak beyond middle; in terminal band is a submarginal silvery streak from apex ceasing abruptly in a broad end above tornus; cilia pale grey with three blackish bars above tornus, on apex yellowish. Hindwings with apex rounded, termen nearly straight; a silvery submarginal line interrupted and not reaching tornus; five blackish dots on middle part of termen; cilia silvery white.

North Queensland: Chillagoe in September; one specimen.

DICHOCROCIS CHLOROTYPA n.sp.

χλωροτυπος, green-marked.

♀. 19-20 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey; apices of segments whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex round-pointed, termen straight, oblique; pale grey; markings whitish-green; a large triangular spot on costa from near base to middle, anterior edge oblique, dentate, apex nearly approaching $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a spot on $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; three elongate parallel dots beneath costa before apex; a broad line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa around apex to midtermen; cilia grey, apices white. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale grey; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cape York in November; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

SYLEPTA OCTASEMA Meyr.

This species has been bred from a larva in banana fruit (J. L. Froggatt).

Gen. MACROBELA nov.

μακροβελος, with long palpi.

Tongue well developed. Face with a short acute anterior projection. Labial palpi straight, porrect, very long ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4), with rough projecting scales at base beneath, otherwise smooth-scaled; terminal joint one-fourth, stout, obtusely pointed. Maxillary palpi short, stout, obtusely pointed, not dilated. Antennae smooth, ciliations minute in both sexes. Posterior tibiae with outer spurs one-half. Forewings with 4 and 5 connate, 8, 9, 10 stalked. Hindwings with 5 approximated to 4 at base, 7 anastomosing with 12 for half its length.

I place this next *Sceliodes*, from which it differs in the longer labial palpi, stouter maxillary palpi, and stalking of 10 of the forewing.

MACROBELA PHAEOPHASMA.

φαιοφασμα, a dusky spectre.

♂ ♀. 24-32 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi grey-brown. Antennae grey. Abdomen grey-brown with lateral fringe of whitish

scales. Legs white. Forewings triangular, costa straight to three-fourths, thence arched, apex acute, termen bowed on vein 4, slightly oblique; grey; costal edge whitish; a triangular thinly scaled translucent area from costa beyond middle reaching more than half across disc, indented anteriorly: cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen nearly straight; grey with a faintly darker postmedian line; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Kuranda in October; Ravenshoe (Atherton Plateau) in January (F. P. Dodd); two specimens received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has the type.

Gen. METALLARCHA Meyr.

This is a natural genus, though it shows some variation in the structure of the frontal process. I propose to drop *Panopsia* Turn. as a synonym.

METALLARCHA CROCANTHES Low.

Phlytaenodes chrysalis Hmps. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), xi., p. 522 (1913), is a synonym.

Victoria: Sea Lake. South Australia: Hoyleton; Nantawarra.

METALLARCHA CHRYSITIS n.sp.

χρυσίτις, golden.

♂. 30 mm. Head with a truncate conical projection; yellow. Palpi three and a half; fuscous; yellow beneath. Antennae fuscous. Thorax yellow with a posterior fuscous spot. Abdomen fuscous; bases of segments and tuft yellow. Legs fuscous; posterior pair ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique; yellow with fuscous-grey markings; a rather broad costal streak from base, incised at one-sixth, narrowing to a point shortly before terminal fascia; terminal fascia moderate; a short inwardly hooked transverse process from costal streak at two-thirds, its apex touching a circular spot, which is connected to terminal fascia at tornus; cilia yellow. Hindwings with termen moderately rounded; yellow; a V-shaped discal mark and a terminal band, which does not reach tornus, fuscous; cilia yellow.

South Australia: Noora, near Renmark, in October; one specimen received from Mr. F. M. Angel.

MYRIOSTEPHES EUCOSMETA n.sp.

εὐκοσμήτος, very neat.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax greyish-ochreous. Labial palpi two and a half, terminal joint minute; ochreous-fuscous. Antennae with joints strongly dilated and angular at apices, cilia in male one-half; grey. (Abdomen missing.) Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; greyish-ochreous; two slender fuscous transverse lines; first from one-third costa to one-fourth dorsum, angled beneath costa, thence straight; second from three-fourths costa to three-fifths dorsum, edged with whitish posteriorly, curved outwards in upper half, thence straight; a white median subcostal discal dot; cilia fuscous with a darker basal line and three whitish bars, above vein 6, above vein 2, and on tornus. Hindwings with termen rounded; ochreous-whitish; a faint postmedian fuscous line; cilia whitish.

Victoria: Beaconsfield (Wandin) in November; two specimens received from Mr. Geo. Lyell, who has the type.

Fam. GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

Gen. SAGALASSA Wlk.

Cat. Brit. Mus. v., p. 5, Meyr. Gen. Insect *Glyphipterygidae*, p. 15.
Type *S. robusta* Wlk. from South America.

Miscera Wlk. xxviii., p. 457, Meyr. Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1907, p. 100.
Type *S. resumptana* Wlk

A genus of moderate size confined to the Neotropical and Australian regions (including one species in the Moluccas). The Australian species are difficult to distinguish on account of their general similarity and frequent variability. So much is this the case, that I have found it difficult to determine new species, and have had to examine critically all the known species. In some cases the scaling of the forewings as seen under a low power objective has proved helpful. The following key should be used with caution, not as a short-cut to diagnosis, but as a preliminary help, which needs confirmation by all the characters given for the species, whether here or in their original descriptions. *S. episcota* Low. (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1903, p. 68) has been omitted, as it is unknown to me, as it was to Meyrick.

- | | | |
|--|----|-------------------|
| 1. Forewings with an orange postmedian fascia .. | 2 | |
| Forewings without a postmedian fascia | 3 | |
| 2. Forewings with fascia narrow and well removed from termen | .. | <i>homotona</i> |
| Forewings with fascia broad, almost touching termen | .. | <i>androgyna</i> |
| 3. Hindwings with orange, yellow, or whitish markings | 4 | |
| Hindwings without markings | 15 | |
| 4. Hindwings orange or yellow with only a terminal band and extreme base fuscous | 5 | |
| Hindwings fuscous with orange, yellow, or whitish markings | 7 | |
| 5. Forewings grey with whitish median streak from base | .. | <i>holodisca</i> |
| Forewings dark fuscous without median streak .. | 6 | |
| 6. Forewings with yellowish discal spot | .. | <i>resumptana</i> |
| Forewings without discal spot | .. | <i>conspersa</i> |
| 7. Forewings brownish-grey with darker median fascia | .. | <i>poecilota</i> |
| Forewings without median fascia | 8 | |
| 8. Hindwings with orange fascia | 9 | |
| Hindwings with yellowish or whitish spots | 12 | |
| 9. Palpi with long rough hairs beneath | .. | <i>mesochrysa</i> |
| Palpi clothed with scales or short hairs | 10 | |
| 10. Antennal pectinations of male 6; forewings without white-tipped scales | .. | <i>ambigua</i> |
| Antennal pectinations of male not over 3; forewings often with white-tipped scales | 11 | |
| 11. Forewings with whitish discal dot beyond middle, white-tipped scales few or none | .. | <i>centropis</i> |
| Forewings without discal dot, white-tipped scales numerous | .. | <i>orthaula</i> |
| 12. Hindwing spots elongate, yellowish, separated by fuscous streaks on veins | .. | <i>lygropis</i> |
| Hindwing spots not elongate, more discrete, whitish | 13 | |
| 13. Forewings with dorsal and median spots sometimes confluent, subcostal spot well developed .. | 14 | |
| Forewings with small dorsal and median spots only | .. | <i>micrasta</i> |

14. Forewings dilated posteriorly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>desmotona</i>
Forewings narrow, scarcely, if at all, dilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>leucopsis</i>
15. Forewings fuscous with slender white or whitish median streak from base .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>pammela</i>
Forewings without median streak, usually grey ..	16				
16. Expanse 18-23 mm.; forewings sprinkled with white-tipped scales .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>omichleutis</i>
Expanse 30-32 mm.; forewings sprinkled with long white-edged scales with central grey stripe .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>ampla</i>

SAGALASSA HOMOTONA Swin.

Cat. Oxf. Mus., i., p. 36, Pl. 2, f. 18, Turn. Tr. R.S. S.A. 1923, p. 165.
heterozya Turn. P.L.S. N.S.W. 1913, p. 202.

♂. With abdomen much longer than forewing and terminated by a large tuft of long scales. ♀. Very similar to the following species; forewings in both sexes with white-tipped scales.

North Queensland: Cairns. Queensland: Brisbane.

SAGALASSA ANDROGYNA Turn.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1913, p. 203.

♂. Still unknown. ♀. Differs from all other Australian species in having unipectinate antennae; forewings without white-tipped scales.

North Queensland: Claudie River; Cairns. Queensland: Tweed Heads.

SAGALASSA POECILOTA Turn.

Tr. R.S. S.A. 1923, p. 166.

Easily recognised by the brownish-grey forewings with darker median fascia; white-tipped scales present.

North Queensland: Cairns.

SAGALASSA HOLODISCA Meyr.

P.L. N.S.W. 1907, p. 105.

Peculiar in the grey colour of forewings and the pale yellow of hindwings extending to base; forewings sprinkled with white-tipped scales, which may form a whitish streak from base broadening into a central suffusion, which may reach the termen.

West Australia: Perth; Tammin; Geraldton.

SAGALASSA RESUMPTANA Wlk.

xxviii., p. 456. Meyr. P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 102.

anthomera Low. Tr. R.S. S.A. 1896, p. 162.

Forewings with an ochreous discal dot more or less developed and with scattered white-tipped scales above, beneath yellow except on margins. Hindwings with yellow fascia broad almost reaching base, cilia on tornus wholly blackish. My observation has been limited to three male specimens from Cape York (Barnard). The last characteristic is not mentioned by Meyrick and Lower, but their specimens may have been imperfect.

North Queensland: Cape York. Queensland: Rockhampton; Duarina.

SAGALASSA CONSPERSA n.sp.

conspersus, sprinkled.

♂. 20 mm. Head fuscous; face finely sprinkled with whitish. Palpi grey above and beneath. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male

one and a half. Thorax fuscous; tegulae grey or finely sprinkled with whitish. Abdomen grey with seven fine yellowish rings. Legs fuscous; posterior tibiae ochreous-grey. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous with a variable amount of irroration caused by whitish-tipped scales; which are more dense in an irregular band from three-fourths costa to three-fourths dorsum; cilia fuscous; apices grey. Hindwings dark fuscous; a broad transverse yellow fascia leaving base narrowly fuscous; cilia dark fuscous, apices pale yellow except on tornus.

Differs from *S. resumptana* in the forewings being uniformly fuscous except for slight whitish irroration above, and with only slight central ochreous suffusion beneath.

West Australia: Mt. Dale, near Perth, in January; two specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

SAGALASSA AMBIGUA n.sp.

ambiguus, puzzling.

♂. 16-18 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi shortly rough-scaled beneath, not hairy; dark fuscous, beneath white. Antennae dark fuscous; pectinations in male 6. Abdomen dark fuscous with six narrow yellowish rings. Legs fuscous; anterior coxae whitish. Forewings slightly dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous sparsely sprinkled with long narrow brown scales in posterior half; cilia fuscous. Hindwings blackish; a yellow median fascia not quite reaching dorsum, broader towards costa; cilia blackish, on tornus apices yellow. Extremely like *S. mesochrysa*, but distinguished by the different palpi.

West Australia: Perth; Waroona in October; three specimens.

SAGALASSA MESOCHRYSA Low.

Tr. R.S. S.A. 1903, p. 68, Meyr. P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 103.

Always distinguishable from similar species by the hairy palpi; antennal pectinations (6) longer than in any except the preceding species.

West Australia: Perth; Waroona; Pinjarrah; Geraldton.

SAGALASSA ORTHAULA Meyr.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 103.

isomacha Meyr. Ext. Micro., iii., p. 132.

Forewings sprinkled with white-tipped scales and with no discal dot; hindwings with yellow fascia moderate or narrow.

Queensland: Duaringa; Eidsvold. New South Wales: Sydney; Katoomba. Victoria: Melbourne.

SAGALASSA CENTROPIS Meyr.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 104.

Forewings with whitish discal dot but usually without white-tipped scales; hindwings with yellow fascia moderate or narrow.

There are two aberrations in Coll. Lyell, (1) female with a short transverse line from mid-dorsum and a dentate line from two-thirds costa to discal dot, (2) female with unusually distinct discal dot and a similar line from dorsum together with a few white-tipped scales before termen, a character not observed in any other specimen.

SAGALASSA LYGROPIS Turn.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1913, p. 204.

Antennal pectinations in male 4; forewings with obscure discal dot and a few white-tipped scales towards base; hindwings with three yellowish spots very narrowly separate (at least in male), median spot narrow and elongate, dorsal spot consisting of long hair-scales.

Queensland: Noosa; Stradbroke Island; Tweed Heads. New South Wales: Sydney.

SAGALASSA DESMOTONA Low.

Tr. R.S. S.A., 1896, p. 162. Meyr. P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 104.

Abdomen sometimes with white rings; forewings dilated posteriorly, with whitish discal dot often connected by a line with mid-dorsum and with a sprinkling of white-tipped scales posteriorly, but no long brown scales as in *S. micrasta*; hindwing spots very distinct, whitish-ochreous or whitish; dorsal and median spots sometimes confluent.

New South Wales: Sydney; Katoomba. Victoria: Melbourne; Beaconsfield. West Australia: Albany; Waroona.

SAGALASSA LEUCOPIS Meyr.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 102.

14-20 mm. Head, thorax, and antennae blackish. Palpi blackish; lower surface and a median ring on terminal joint white; in one example wholly white. Abdomen blackish with a sub-basal and several post-median white lines. Legs blackish; posterior tarsi with two white spots on dorsum. Forewings narrow, scarcely dilated, costa nearly straight apex rounded, termen oblique; blackish sparsely sprinkled with white-tipped scales; these form a postmedian discal spot suffusedly connected with dorsum, or sometimes by a defined line; sometimes a costal dot or short line at three-fourths together with another above tornus; cilia blackish. Hindwings blackish; three snow-white spots; median and dorsal spots approximated or confluent, sometimes forming an incomplete fascia, third spot beneath mid-costa, of variable size and sometimes absent.

The male is still unknown. The species being variable, I have redescribed it.

North Queensland: Cape York. Queensland: Duaringa. New South Wales: Sydney. Victoria: Geelong; Dimboola.

SAGALASSA MICRASTA Meyr.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 105.

Abdomen sometimes with white rings. Forewings with or without discal dot, without white-tipped scales, but with long brown scales. Hindwings with two small whitish spots near base. In one of my examples there is a grey dorsal triangle extending from one-fourth to tornus and almost reaching half across forewing.

West Australia: Perth; York; Waroona.

SAGALASSA PAMMELAS Turn.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1913, p. 204.

Forewings dark fuscous with white or whitish median streak from base and discal dot; sprinkled with brown scales. Hindwings dark fuscous without markings.

West Australia: Albany; Denmark; Waroona; Perth.

SAGALASSA OMICHLEUTIS Meyr.

P.L.S. N.S.W. 1907, p. 105.

18-23 mm. Forewings light fuscous or grey without markings, but sprinkled with white-tipped scales. Hindwings fuscous with a white discal spot on under-surface only. This last is a distinctive character, but as I have examined two females examples only, I cannot be sure that it is constant.

SAGALASSA AMPLA n.sp.

amplus, large.

♂. 30-32 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey. Antennae grey; pectinations in male one and a-half. Abdomen pale grey. Legs grey. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa straight, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; grey suffused, except on margins, with whitish, this being the effect of densely packed long white-edged scales each with a central grey stripe; sometimes an oblique blackish streak from above one-fourth dorsum to beneath end of cell; cilia grey, apices and a fine antemedian line whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish with a grey basal line.

♀. 28-32 mm. Forewings fuscous unevenly sprinkled with whitish beyond middle; sometimes an oblique whitish streak from above one-fourth dorsum to beneath end of cell; the peculiar white-edged scales present, but much less numerous than in male.

Much larger than any of the preceding species. Allied to *S. omichleutis*, but the scaling of the forewings is quite different.

West Australia: Albany in February and March; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. One of these is in Coll. Lyell. Type in Queensland Museum.

SIMAETHIS EMPLECTA n.sp.

ἐμπλεκτος, intricate.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-grey, sprinkled with whitish; thorax with a large posterior fuscous spot. Palpi 2; pale ochreous-grey slenderly ringed with white. Antennae with black and white annulations; in male with fascicles of long cilia (5). Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous with white rings; middle and posterior tarsi broadly white in middle. Forewings broadly triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen slightly oblique; tawny brown intricately marked with dark fuscous, pale ochreous, and lines of white irroration formed by white-tipped scales; some whitish irroration at base; a straight transverse whitish sub-basal line, and another similar at one-fourth; a very irregular dentate interrupted pale ochreous line from costa before middle to mid-dorsum, angled outwards beneath costa and in middle and inwards above dorsum, partly edged posteriorly with dark fuscous, and followed by antemedian, subdorsal, and dorsal patches of whitish irroration; a white costal dot at origin of second line, and two approximated at about three-fourths, giving origin to parallel whitish lines angled outwards beneath costa, thence bisinuate to tornus; an incomplete whitish terminal line preceded by dark fuscous irroration; a white apical dot; cilia whitish-grey, bases tawny brown. Hindwings fuscous with slight whitish irroration towards termen; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Cairns in August; one specimen.

GLYPHIPTERYX AUTOPETES Meyr.

G. lychnophora Turn. is a synonym.

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

ETHMIA PSEUSTIS n.sp.

ψευστis, deceiving.

♂ ♀. 28-32 mm. Head white; face black with white dots beneath antennae and white scales on lower edge. Palpi just reaching vertex; white, bases of second and terminal joints black. Antennae black with incomplete white annulations not reaching under-surface; ciliations in male minute. Thorax white, bases of tegulae, an anterior spot, a pair of median, and a pair of posterior spots, black. Abdomen black with median and lateral series of white dots. Legs black with white rings. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; white with black markings; costal edge black to near apex; basal dots on costa and dorsum; a sub-basal line from costa to fold; a line of three confluent dots from one-fifth costa to just beyond fold; costal dots at two-fifths and three-fifths; a discal dot before middle forming an equilateral triangle with these; a subdorsal dot at one-fifth; a dot beneath fold at one-third; a dot on fold at three-fifths with another slightly above and beyond; two confluent dots on three-fourths costa connected with an interrupted line towards but not reaching tornus; a tornal dot; a submarginal line around apex and termen, connected by processes with margin, so as to form a marginal series of white dots; connected also with a transverse subterminal discal mark; cilia fuscous, bases white. Hindwings with 5 approximated to 6; white; a dark fuscous apical blotch; cilia white with a median fuscous line, on dorsum and lower half of termen wholly white.

From this species *E. clytodoxa* Turn. differs in the two basal costal lines to fold being replaced by pairs of dots placed obliquely. two obliquely placed dots following costal dot at two-fifths, by the less elaborate terminal markings, and by the terminal joint of palpi being black except at extreme apex. *E. sciagrapha* Low. has the forewings shorter and proportionally broader, an oblique line of approximated or confluent dots from two-fifths costa, the posterior discal dots nearly or quite confluent, and a tornal spot with hooklike extension towards costa.

Queensland: Toowoomba in October; Injune in November and December; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

ETHMIA SPORADICA n.sp.

σποραδικος, scattered.

♂ ♀. 21-22 mm. Head black; side-tufts and face white. Palpi black, second joint with median and apical, terminal joint with apical, white rings. Antennae grey with black annulations; ciliations in male short. Thorax pale grey with black spots, two median and one posterior, also a dot on bases of tegulae. Abdomen grey-whitish, ochreous-tinged on dorsum; tuft ochreous; dorsum of fifth and sixth segments in male fuscous. Legs grey-whitish with black rings; naterior pair mostly black; posterior pair mostly grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-oval, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen oblique; pale grey with black dots; costal edge black near base; a spot on base of costa emitting a short sub-basal line; subcostal dots at one-third, one-half, and three-fourths; a dot on lower edge of fold near base and another at one-fourth; a subdorsal median dot; a pair of discal dots at three-fourths, the lower slightly posterior; a median subapical dot;

a marginal series of dots from three-fourths costa to tornus; cilia pale grey, bases barred with black opposite two subapical dots. Hindwings and cilia grey. Near *E. heptasema* Turn., but the spots on forewings are more numerous and differently arranged.

Queensland: Bunya Mts. in November; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

LACTURA CLITODES Turn.

In my description (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1932, p. 193) the neuration of the forewings is wrongly stated; 7 and 8 are stalked; 6 separate but approximated to them at origin. In a second male example from Tooloom, N.S.W., the whitish patch on the forewings is absent, being replaced by a slight sprinkling of whitish scales.

LACTURA RHODOMOCHLA n.sp.

ῥοδομοχλος, rosy-barred.

♂ ♀. 17-20 mm. Head yellow with a pair of red dots on posterior edge. Palpi minute; reddish. Antennae yellow; ciliations in male minute. Thorax red. anterior margin yellow. Abdomen and legs reddish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded. termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; yellow with three broad crimson-red transverse fasciae; first basal, posterior edge from one-sixth costa to one-fourth dorsum, angled beneath costa and indented in middle; second median, broad in disc but narrowed on costa and dorsum; third from costa before apex to tornus, more or less constricted in middle, anteriorly angled beneath constriction; cilia yellow. Hindwings with 4 and 5 connate or short-stalked; reddish; cilia reddish.

North Queensland: Cape York in October and April; five specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard. Type in Queensland Museum.

LACTURA AGLAODORA n.sp.

ἀγλαοδωρα, a splendid gift.

♀. 40 mm. Head pale yellow. Palpi very short; pale yellow. Antennae whitish. Thorax grey, central area rosy-suffused, anterior margin broadly yellow. Abdomen orange-ochreous. Legs whitish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; grey with longitudinal streaks and a broader band on dorsum rosy; a yellow costal streak to beyond middle, triangularly dilated at one-fourth; terminal area pale yellow, its anterior edge sharply defined from three-fifths costa to tornus, nearly straight but angled on vein 6, on which a reddish line runs for some distance posteriorly; cilia pale yellow. Hindwings with 4 and 5 connate; orange-ochreous except on costa and apical areas, which are whitish; cilia whitish, on dorsum and dorsal half of termen orange-ochreous.

North Queensland: Lake Barrine in January; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

THYRIDECTIS PSEPHONOMA Meyr.

Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S.W. 1886, p. 1046. (Newcastle).

Queensland: Macpherson Range in January; two specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Gen. SCHISTOCYTTARA nov.

σχιστοκυτταρος, with divided cell.

Head with sidetufts of loose spreading hairs on vertex; face smooth. Tongue present. Labial palpi long, ascending, recurved, smooth-scaled; second joint reaching middle of face; terminal joint longer than second, equally stout, acute. Maxillary palpi filiform, porrect. Antennae about three-fifths. Thorax with a rough posterior crest. Tibiae smooth-scaled; inner spurs twice as long as outer. Forewings with chorda and forked median vein in cell, from which all the peripheral veins arise separately; 2, 3, 4, 5 approximated, 6 from middle, 7 to termen. Hindwings broadly ovate; 2 from two-thirds, 3 and 4 separate, 5 from middle, 6 and 7 separate, parallel; a forked median vein in cell.

This genus, which presents some primitive characters in its neurulation, does not appear to have any close allies, but perhaps comes closest to *Ethmia*.

SCHISTOCYTTARA NEBULOSA n.sp.

nebulosus, cloudy.

♀. 22 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous; extreme apex whitish. Antennae with basal joint long, stout, ochreous-whitish; for an equal length beyond this dark fuscous; beyond this whitish-grey. Legs dark fuscous with white tarsal rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings dilated posteriorly, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; white mostly suffused with pale grey and brownish; markings dark fuscous; a short slender costal streak from base; oblong costal spots at one-third, two-thirds, and five-sixths; the rest of costal area brownish with dark transverse strigulae; a few strigulae also in posterior part of disc; an oblong dorsal spot at one-third, its upper anterior angle giving off a short process towards base; a smaller oblong spot beyond middle and a tornal dot; remainder of dorsal area whitish; very faint sinuous fasciae connect second dorsal with first and second costal spots forming a broad V-mark; cilia whitish with broad fuscous bars. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey, towards tornus whitish.

Queensland: Macpherson Range in January; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.